DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel VIII. ZATURDAG den 22sten JULIJ, 1820. N. 30.

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven by WILLIAM LEE, *Drukker van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.*

Den 7den July 1820.

NAAR AMSTERDAM.

Ligt in Lading om tegens den 31sten dezer te vertrekken,

Het snel zeilende gekoperd fregat schip

SARA MARIA,

KAPITEIN P. BOSTYN.

Voor Vracht of Passagie, zynde zeer goed ingericht ter overvoering van Passagiers, addresseere men zich by BING & JUTTING.

Die ten verkoop aanbieden, de onlangs aangevoerde artikelen als,—Tarwe en Rogge Meel, Vleesch, Spek, Smeer en Spermacety Kaarsen, Boter, Reusel, Hammen, Erwten, Tabak, Ryst, Makreel, Bakeljauw, Zeep, Smeer, Pik, Teer, Eike Planken, Jenever, &c. &c. en een kompleetassortement Drooge Goederen.

July 7 1820.

FOR AMSTERDAM

The fast sailing coppered ship,

SARA MARIA,

P. BOSTYN, MASTER.

Will sail on or before the 31st inst. For freight or passage, having excellent acomodations, apply to BING & JUTTING.

Who have just imported and offer for sale S. F. Flour, Rye Meal, Beef and Pork, Candles, Spermaciti Candles, Butter, Lard, Hams, Peas, Tobacco, Rice, Mackerel, Codfish, Soap, Tallow, Tar, Pitch, Oak Planks, Gin, &c. &c. and a variety of dry goods.

Curaçao den 9den Juny 1820.

De gekoperde Nederlandsche brik,

LISETTE,

KAPT. P. P. AKKERMAN.

Zal op den 26sten July aanstaande naar Amsterdam vertrekken. Voor vracht gelieve men zich ten kantoore van de ondergeteekenden te vervoegen. BING & JUTTING.

Curaçao den 6den July 1820.

VERBETERD PLAN VOOR EENE LOTERY

DE ondergeteekende directeuren over de Lotery van het huis toebehoorende aan Mevrouwe Deweduwe wylen A. A. Beutner gezien hebbende, dat het plan voor gemelde Lotery in de vorige Couranten geplaatst, by het publiek niet zeer gunstig opgenomen is, hebben goed gevonden daarin eene verandering te maken, en nemen de vryheid by deze aan het publiek een geschikter en voordeeliger plan tot dat einde aantebieden, zullende de verandering daarin gemaakt bestaan als volgt:—

1.—Dat er in plaats van een enkelde prys uit het huis alleen bestaande, 32 pryzen en premien in stede van 152 200 nummers zullen zyn.

2—Dat het lot in stede van tegens Ps.112 4 voor Ps.125 zal verkocht werden.

3.—Dat het huis aan den genen die hetzelve zal komen te trekken binnen den tyd van acht dagen na de trekking wy van alle onkosten, ja zelfs van de 2½per cent belasting voor het transport van het hypotheek zal worden getransporteerd.

4.—Dat alle de genen die pryzen en premien komen te trekken (het huis uitgezonderd) genoodzaakt zullen zyn by den ontvangst derzelver 12½per centen te betalen Voor het overige blyven alle de condition by het voorgaande plan daargesteld in derzelver volle kracht.

Pryzen by de gemelde Lotery te trekken:

1 Prys, het bovengenoemde Huis,
2 ditto van Ps.500—Ps.1000
4 ditto......400—..1600
20 ditto......300—..6000
1 ditto......250—.. 250
——— Ps.8850
28 Pryzen

PREMIEN.

1ste Lot.....Ps. 500
Laatste ditto....500
Voor het Huis....500
Na ditto........500
——2000
Ps. 10,850

De Directeuren voornoemd,
TH. JUTTING,
C. L. van UYTRECHT.

Fiskalaat den 21sten July 1820.

DE prys van het Brood voor de volgende week is bepaald op
De Fransche Broden 20, en
De Ronde Broden 21 oncen.
SALOMON BULTE, Eerste Klerk.

Fiscalaat, den 8sten July 1820.

WAARSCHUWING.

DE Raad Fiscaal ad-interim dezes en onderhoorige eilanden, by Publicatie van den 6den Juny ll. speciaal by Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur Generaal ad interim gelast, om aan den inhoud van dezelve de hand te houden; vernomen hebbende dat niettegenstaande de intentie van het gouvernement by het 1ste Artikel ten regarde van de persoonen welke zich van de Joodsche gemeenten hebben afgezondert, (en van dewelke een nominative lyst ter Fiscalaat berustende is) gemanifesteerd in den loop dezer week, twee overleedenen en tot die huisgezinnen behoorende personen, met de Joodsche plegtigheden zyn begraven, terwyl gemelde Publicatie wel expresselyk alle voorregten de leden der Joodsche gemeente toegekent, aan de gemelde geseparreerden adimeert, waaronder ontwyfelbaar behoren het doen van de openbaare Joodsche gebeden by begravenissen.

Zoo is het, dat de Raad Fiscaal ad-interim voornoemd & mede op naderen last, alle de geenen welke zich in voorschrevene manier van die gemeenten hebben afgezondert, interdiceert en verbied, om voortaan by begravenissen, de Joodsche plegtigheden te gebruiken; zullende tegens de overtreeders als rustverstoorders niet alleen worden geprocedeert zonder eenige ooglyking, maar ook des nood, de gezegde plegtigheden op de plaats zelve met de sterke hand worden geweert.

De Raad Fiscaal ad-int. voornoemd.
J. J ELSEVIER.

STATESTIEK VAN EUROPA.

Uit een Fransch papier.—Europa bevat in oppervlakte 158,559 vierkante geographische mylen van vyftien in een graad, of alleen 1116 deelen van de land oppervlakte der aarde.—Deszelfs bevolking wordt begroot op 180 en een half millioen; welke de een door den ander 1177 inwoners voor ieder geographische myl geven Men moet altoos bedenken, dat deszelfs bevolking zeer ongelyk is verdeeld, want in de zachtste landen b. v. reekenen wy 4650 inwoners op een vierkante myl, Rusland bevat slechts 447; Zweden 362 en Noorwegen alleen 118.

Europa bevat 17 natien, de 1sten natien die de tong vallen van de Latynsche taal spreken, 61 millioen; de 2de Teutonische natien 64 millioen; 3de Sclavoniers, 46 millioenen; 4de Celten, 3,720,000; 5den Tartaren, 3 600 000; 6den Magyaren, 5,250,000; 7den Grieken, 2,100,000; 8sten Finnen, 1,800,000; 9den Cammerianen, 1,610,000; 10den Basques, 630,000; 11den, Arnauten, 300,000; 12den Molesse, 80,000; 13den Circassische, 8,000; 14den Samojeden, 2,100; 15den Jooden, 2,650,000; 17den, Heidens, 340-000; en 17den Armeniers, 150,000.

De Roomsch Catholicke godsdienst is in aantal omgeveer 100 millioen, de Protestanten van verschillende gemeensen omtrent 42 millioen, de Scheurzieke Grieken, 32 millioenen, de Mennoniten 240,000, de Methodisten, 190,000, de Unitarissen, 50,000; de Quakers, 40,000; de Mahomedanen, 2,630,000; de Joden, 2,660-000; en de Hernhutters, 40,000.

Door iederen staat ingevolge deszelfs oppervlakte bevolking, geene inkomsten en de contributive evenredigheid van ieder individueel in de openbare belastingen te rangschikken, vinden wy, dat zy den volgenden order bekleeden.

Oppervlakte.—1ste, Rusland; 2de, Zweden; 3de, Oostenryk; 4de, Frankryk; 5de, Turkeye; 6de, Spanje; 7de, Groot Brittanje; 8ste, Pruissen; 9de, Duitschland; 10de Denemarken; 11de, de twee Sicilien; 12de, Portugal; 13de, Sardinie; 14de, de Nederlanden; 15de Switserland; 16de Kerkelyke Staat; en 17de, Toskanen &c.

Bevolking.—1ste, Rusland; 2de, Frankryk; 3de, Oostenryk; 4de, Groot Brittanje; 5de, Duitschbladd; 6de, Spanje; 7de, Pruissen; 8ste, Turkeye; 9de, de beide Sicilien; 10de, de Nederlanden; 11de, Sardinie; 12de, Portugal; 13de, Zweden; 14de, de Kerkelyke Staat; 15de, Zwitzerland; 16de, Denemarken; 17de, Toskanen.

Inkomsten.—1ste, Groot Brittanje; 2de, Frankryk; 3de, Rusland, 4de, Oostenryk; 5de, Duitschland; 6de, de Nederlanden; 7de, Pruissen; 8ste Spanje; 9de, Turkeye; 10de, Portugal; 11de, de beide Sicilien; 12de, Sardinie; 13de, Zweden; 14de, Denemarken; 15de de Kerkelyke Staat; 16de Toscanen; en 17de Zwitzerland &c.

Contributive evenredigheid van ieder invidueel omtrent de publieke belastingen.—De laatste bereekening is de merkwaardigste.—Dezelve bewyst, dat ieder individueel jaarlyksch den een onder den ander gerekend betaalt, namelyk in Engeland 52 francs, 17 cents; in de Nederlanden 38 f. 5 cent; in Frankryk, 19f. 17 cent; in Duitschland, 16f. 6c.; in Rusland, 15f. 30c.; in Denemark, 14f. 60c.; Portugal, 13f. 58c.; in Spanje, 17f. 63c.; in Sardinie, 12f. 5c.; in Oostenryk, 11f. 68c.; in de Kerkelyke Staat 9f. 40c.; in Zweden, 9f. 31c.; in Toskane, 9f. 12c.; in Turkeye, 9f. 4c.; in beide Sicilien 7f. 97c.; en in Zwitzerland 5f. 47c. Deze laatste is de zwakste van alle Europeesche Staten.

* Een Franc bedraagt 2rr. 1 5 7st, en 21 franken 4 patienjes hier gangbaar geld.

Occonomie.——Een beroemde Fransche schryver over staatkundige occonomie, De Heer Say, heeft dit verhaal:—" In het land zynde, had ik een voorbeeld van een dier kleine verliezen aan welke eene familie is bloot gesteld. Uit gebrek van een grendel van geringe waarde, was het tralichek van de hoenders plaats, die naar het veld uitzag, meestal open; ieder die er door ging, deed de deur wel toe, maar geen middel hebbende dezelve vast te maken, bleef dezelve klapperen, de hoenders liepen weg en raakten verloren. Eens liep er eene fraaye big weg en in het woud. Dadelyk waren allen achter hetzelve; de tuinman, de keukenmeid, de melkmeid, allen liepen om het zwyn weder te krygen. De tuinier zag dit het eerst, en sprong over een sloot en verzwikte zyn enkel, zoo dat hy veertien dagen te huis moest blyven. De keukenmeid by haar terug keeren, vond al het linnen dat zy voor het vuur had te droogen gehangen, verbrand; en daar de melkmeid weggelopen was, voor zy de koeyen had opgesloten, had een van dezelven den poot van een veulen gebroken. De verloren tyd van den tuinman was twintig kroonen waard; het varbrande linnen, en bedorven veülen ruim zoo veel. Dus was hier een verlies van veertig kroonen, nevens vele smert, onrust, kwelling, en verwarring om het gemis van een grendel, die geen drie stuivers zou gekost hebben, en dit verlies door zorgeloosheid en verzuim veroorzaakt, viel op een gezin, dat weinig in staat was zulks te dragen.

Uit een Amerikaansch papier.

DE ZEEMAGT.—Een vriend, die zee lyst, doorlopende heeft, ons de volgendo begroting van het getal officieren tot de zeemagt behorende gegeven; wy geloven dat tot hiertoe het getal zeer vergroot is. Dit verslag kan derhalve dienen om dwalende indruksels, alleen op onderstelling gegrond te verbeteren.

Kapiteinen 33; commandeerende officieren, 31; luitenants 213; churigyns, 47; aide churigyns 50; victualie meesters 46; kapellanen, 13; cadets op de lyst 350; heel meesters 70; bootslieden 20; constapels 23; timmerlieden, 17; zeilmakers, 12.

MARINE CORPS.—Luit colonel, 1; kapiteinen (gebrevetteerde majoors ingesloten,) 9; eerste luitenants 24; tweede luitenants 16.

De volgende merkwaardige anecdote is uit een Amerikaansch papier genomen:—" David Wilson van Port William, Gallatine co. Ky, is 81 jaar oud. Hy heeft vier vrouwen gehad, en by dezelven twee en veertig kinderen, zyne tweede vrouw had vyf kinderen en twee bevallingen binnen de elf maanden. W. heeft maar twee ribben in zyn lyf, zynde er een vast vereenigd been aan beide zyden. Hy is een man van kleine gestalte, en zeer werkzaam. Hy is een inboorling van Pennsylvanie, spreekt met gemak en vriendelykheid, en onderhoud zyn gezin door arbeid. Hy heeft een hoed drie en twintig jaar gedragen, welke er nog redelyk uitziet.

Een Missouri vrouw heeft haar man drie kinderen het eerste jaar van haar huwelyk, geschonken, drie het tweede, en vier het derde jaar, in alles tien kindesen in de drie jaar.—Dit gezin leeft in de nabuurschap van Mine a Burten; en men zegt dat een regterlyk bewys van de daadzaak kan geleverd worden.

De Curaçaosche Courant.

WY Mr. ISAAC JOHANNES ELSEVIER, thans ad-interim waarnemende het Gouvernement van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien ofte hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

Nademaal Zÿne Excellentie Mr. Petrus Bernardus van Starckenborgh, Ridder der Orde van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, Gouverneur Generaal ad-interim dezes en onderhoorige Eilanden, en Opperbevelhebber van de Land en Zeemagt aldaar, den 20sten dezer is overleden en het ambt van Gouverneur Generaal dezer Eilanden vacant geworden is.

Zoo is het, dat wÿ als Raad Fiscaal adinterim en de eerste in rang zÿnde ambtenaar in deze kolonie, bÿ ontstentenis van de secrete missive of lastbrief, welke bedoeld wordt bÿ het 13de artikel van het Reglement op het beleid der Regering, het Justitie wezen, den handel en de scheepvaart op dit eiland Curacao, de bediening van Gouverneur Generaal ad-interim der voorzeide kolonie en der onderhoorige eilanden hebben aanvaard en den eed in die kwaliteit in handen van het oudste Lid van den Raad van Policie alhier hebben afgelegd, gelÿk wÿ de bediening van Gouverneur Generaal voormeld bÿ deze ad-interim aanvaarden.

Wÿ gelasten dus allen ende eenen iegelÿken, wien zulks eenigzins zoude kunnen of mogen aangaan, ons in die kwaliteit te erkennen, gehoorzamen en naar vereisch te respecteren.

Gedaan op Curaçao den 21sten Juiy een duizend acht honderd en twintig, het zevende jaar Zÿner Majesteit's regering.

J. J. ELSEVIER.

Ter ordonnantie van denzelven,

W. PRINCE, Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam, en in de Willemstad, dato ut supra.

W. PRINCE, Sec.

KENNISGEVING.

DE Raad Fiscaal ad-interim dezes en onderhorige Eilanden, maakt op speciale order, van Z. E. den Heer Gouverneur Generaal ad-interim de gezamentlyke Inwoners dezes Eilanden bekend, tot hunne narigting, met het volgend by hem ontvangen:

Extract uit het Journaal gehouden by den Gouverneur Generaal ad interim van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden, Bonaire en Aruba.

No. 263. 1820. Juny 1.

Nader gelezen zynde eene Resolutie van Zyne Excellentie den Minister voor het Publieke Onderwys, de Nationale Nyverheid en de Kolonien d. d. 15den December 1819 No. 2 83, strekkende om ons onder anderen, te doen bekend worden: dat, by Zyner Majesteits besluit in dato 2den dier maand December No. 74, de straf van altoosdurend confinement welke de persoon van Philippe Mens de Broyer moest ondergaan, veranderd is in die van deportatie, met bepaling dat hy naar dit Eiland Curaçao zoude worden overgevoerd.

En vermits de genoemde Philippe Mens de Broyer, gisteren alhier is aangekomen met het Nederlandsche Brik Ship Martha en Elisabeth gevoerd door schipper G. Swart.

Is goedgevonden en verstaan: het hiervorenstaande by extract dezes, ter kennis van den Raad Fiscaal ad interim te brengen, met aanzegging, dat de voornoemde persoon van Philippe Mens de Broyer, even als al de andere zich alhier bevindende gedeporteerde personen onder de surveillance van het Officie Fiscaal gesteld wordt.

De Gouverneur Generaal ad int. voornoemd.

(w. g.) VAN STARCKENBORGH.

De Raad Fiscaal ad int. voornoemd.

J. J. ELSEVIER

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaard sedert onze laatte

INGEKLAARD—JULY.

15 golet Trinidad, Blankoe, Puerto Cabello
18 bark Mary, Hart, Isle Aves
—— Vrouw Catharina, Dammers, ditto
20 golet N. S. del Carmen, Malabé, P. Cabello
21 —— Ladies Delight, Scribner, New York

UITGEKLAARD—JULY.

17 golet Rooseboom, Bartolotte, Porto Rico
—— Cathalina, Danies, Cumareo
—— Pandora, Wagenaar, Puerto Cabello
—— De Hoop, Tesselaar, Spaansche Kust
19 —— Trinidad, Blankoe, Puerto Cabello
—— Brunette, Diedenhoven, La Guayra
20 brik Martha & Elisabeth, Swart, Amsterdam

De treurige taak rust weder op ons om het verlies van eenen anderen onzer waardige gouverneurs te vermelden, door het afsterven van Zÿne Excellentie Mr Petrus Bernardus van Starckenborgh, Ridder van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, Gouverneur Generaal ad-interim van Curaçao en onderhorige Eilanden, en Opperbevelhebber der zee en landmagt aldaar, ten half zeven uren des avonds van Donderdag ll. in het 68ste jaar zÿnes ouderdoms, aan eene dissentery. Zÿne Excellentie is lang gekweld geweest, met een rhumatieke kramphoest, welke hem echter bÿ tusschenpozen vrÿ van pÿn liet, zoo dat hÿ de pligten van zÿne hooge bediening konde vervullen, en het gezelschap zÿner vrienden genieten. Niemand in het eiland was meer algemeen geacht door alle klassen niet alleen gedurende het lange tÿdperk, dat hÿ de moeÿelÿke pligten van Raad Fiscaal vervulde, maar tevens zedert het gouvernement van de colonie op hem was gekomen. Zÿne Excellentie was een inboorling van Utrecht in Noord Nederland, en ontving daar zÿne opvoeding, en aan de academie. Hÿ kwam in dit land in eenen vroegen ouderdom en gedurende een lang verblÿf alhier bekleedde hÿ verscheidene posten onder het Gouvernement, tot dat hÿ zelf Gouverneur werd.

De begravenis van Zÿne Excellentie had plaats gisteren ten vier uren namiddag. De stoet ging door het Gouvernement Huis langs de Waterkant, tot aan het einde van de straat, alwaar het lÿk werd ingescheept. Het garnisoen deed 3 salvo gedurende het lÿk werd voort gedragen, en daarna deed de artillerie 15 minut schoten. De militairen trokken toen terug naar het fort, het overige gezelschap voer door het Schottegat, naar het buiten verblÿf van Zÿne Excellentie genaamd Valentÿn, waar overeenkomstig zÿn verzoek, zÿn stoffelÿk overschot werd begraven.

Juist ten 7 uren gisteren morgen, vuurde de compagnie Artillerie 17 minute schoten, en werden de vlaggen der Batterÿ en van het Fort Nassau, en die van alle de vaartuigen in de haven halver stok gehaald.

Bÿna dezelfde lÿk-plegtigheden werden gedurende den dag van gisteren in het Gouvernements huis, in acht genomen als gemeld zÿn bÿ den dood van zÿne Excellentie den Admiraal Kikkert, en die gelegenheid is van zulk eene jonge dagteekening, dat dezelve nog in de gedachten der inwoners moet wezen, wÿ oordeelen het derhalve onnodig verdere omstandigheden op te geven.

Het Gouvernement is nu overgegaan op den WelEdelen Gestrengen Heer Mr. Isaac Johannes Elsevier, oudste civiele beampte van de colonie, die kort na het overlÿden van den vorigen Gouverneur, den eed denzelfde avond aflegde, en den volgenden dag ten tien en een half ure v. m. als Gouverneur ad interim, met de gewone plegtigheden werd geproclameerd.

Berigten van de Spaansche kust behelzen, dat vier commissarissen van de Independenten in Cumanacoa te Cumana zÿn aangekomen, met aanbieding van de inwoners der voorgemelde plaats, om zich te vereenigen met de Constitutioneele Monarchie van Spanje. De gouverneur van Cumana niet in staat zÿnde een beslissend antwoord te geven, heeft twee derzelven naar het hoofd kwartier van generaal Morillo gezonden, om met hem over dat onderwerp te raadplegen.

Men zegt tevens, dat er eene wapen stilstand plaats heeft gegrepen tusschen de Spaansche troepen in het binnenste van Venezuela en den Independenten generaal Paez, en dat er wederkeerige Lelee fbheden zÿn betoond tusschen de troepen van beide partÿen. Men dacht, dat de magt onder Paez, de aanbiedingen door Morillo gedaan zoude aannemen, en zich met de Constitutionele Monarchie vereenigen — Men zegt zelfve dat Paez, zelve geenszins deze verandering ongeneigd was.

Ons is verhaald, dat eene jongstledene Carraccas Courant een berigt behelst van een aanval, door de troepen aan Brion gelegt, na de ontruiming van Rio de la Hacha op St. Martha gedaan, en dat zÿ verslagen zÿn geworden met zeer aanmerkelÿk verlies. De Courant in questie, was gelezen door een Heer in Puerto Cabello, doch zoo ver wÿ kunnen vernemen, heeft dezelve dit eiland niet bereikt, noch zÿn er eenige bÿzonderheden tot heden toe van uitgelekt.

Een verschrikkelÿk voorval heeft te Cadix den 3den Mei plaats gehad, bÿ een stieren gevecht gegeven ten voordeele van Quirogas armee.—Eene muur van het amphiteater aan de zÿde geschikt voor de geringere klasse der aanschouwers, helde plotzelÿk over en storte in, verscheiden honderde perzonen doedende of wvondende.

De Britsche oorlogs brik Wasp, kapt. Carter, in 20 dagen van Jamaica, en in 4 van Havanna, kwam den 17den Junÿ voor Charleston ten anker, en bragt 100,000 dollars aan wal. Dezelve zou den 19den naar Engeland vertrekken.

De arrivementen te Quebec in het tegenwoordige saisoen tot den 19den Junÿ, zÿn 291 geweest, mede gebragt hebbende 2343 colonisten.

Zyner majesteits brik Merkuur, kapt. De Quartel, gaf Dingsdag ll. convooi, naar Puerto Cabello en La Guayra.

Een Spaansche schoener genaamd de Nuestra Signora del Pilar, kapitein Parqual Martinez, in 27 dagen van Cadix naar Puerto Cabello, met eene lading wyn, braudewyn, zoete oly, olyven &c. leed des nachts van Zaturdag ll. schipbreuk op het eiland Aves. Het vaartuig is geheel vergaan, doch de lading is gedeeltelyk gered; de kapitein en volk zyn door twee kleine vaartuigen, die by de Aves vischten van het wrak genomen, en zedert behouden naar dit eiland gebragt.

Extract uit het Oppositions Blatt, Weimarische Zeitung van den 1ste Maart 1820.

OOSTENRYK.

(wyze beschikking tot regeling des Israelitischen Eeredienst.)

Weenen, 9den Feb.—Z. M. de keizer heeft den roep des tyds vernomen, en in een vroom erkennen der billykste, regtvaardigste, wyste en menschelykste wenschen van velen in Israel, die eenen godsdienst in *geest en in waarheid* begeren, eene beschikking daargesteld, welke voor de uitverkorenen dezes eeuwig merkwaardigsten volks even zo hoogst verblydend moet zyn, als zy den vrienden der duisternis, de aanhangeren des Talmuds, en deszelfs het gehele inwendige leven dodende instellingen, en voor de voorstaanders van het Rabbinisme en Pharisisme van ouden, nieuwe en lateren tyd—onwelkom en verschrikkend zyn moet, Want van den keizerlyken throon is het gebod gekomen, dat de Joodsche Rabbynen, eer zy hunne aanstelling verkrygen, in wysgerige wetenschappen, en in den Godsdienst leer onderzocht worden; dat hunne bezolding ook gereekend zal worden naar de beschaving of kennis, die van hun gevorderd wordt; dat verder de *gebede boeken* der Israeliten overal in de landtaal overgezet, en dien ten gevolge alle *aanspraken* en *aandachtsoeffeningen* in de landtaal gehouden zullen worden; en dat eindelyk de Israelitische jeugd aan het openlyk onderwys, de godsdienst uitgezonderd, deel zal nemen. Bovendien, zullen naar keizers wensch, de Israelitische onderdanen, door hunne zeden, hun verlangen, en de toekomstige verzorging, de gelyke behandeling met de overige onderdanen der monarchie zelfs vormen, en het mogelyk maken, dat hunne afzondering niet langer nodig zy; tot aanmoediging en verligting der middelen, om dit voor de menschelyke maatschappy zoo voordeelig doel te bereiken, zullen het, de daarin belang hebbende niet ontbreken laten.

The melancholy task again devolves upon us to record the loss of another of our worthy Governors, by the demise of His Excellency Doctor Petrus Bernardus van Starckenborgh, Knight of the Order of the Dutch Lion, Governor General ad-interim of Curaçao and its Dependencies, and Commander in Chief of the Land and Sea forces, at half past six o'clock in the evening of Thursday last, of a dysentery, in the 68th year of his age.—

His Excellency had long been afflicted with a rheumatic gout, which, however, at intervals left him free from pain, to pursue the duties of his high office, and to enjoy the company of his friends. No person in the island was ever more generally esteemed by all classes, not only during the long period he exercised the arduous duties of Councillor Fiscal, but likewise since the government of the colony devolved upon him. His Excellency was a native of Uitrecht, and received his education at the academy there. He came to this country in early youth, and during a long residence here, filled several situations in progression, till he arrived at the head of the government.

Precisely at 7 o'clock yesterday morning the company of artillery fired minute guns to the number of 17; the flags at the Battery, at Fort Nassau, and the colours of all the shipping in the harbour were hoisted half mast.

The funeral of His Excellency took place at four o'clock yesterday afternoon; the procession moved from the government house, and proceeded along the Waterside to the top of the street, where the body was embarked; the battalion of Jagers fired 3 vollies over the coffin as it passed along, and the artillery firing minute guns; the military then returned to the Fort, and the greater part of the company proceeded up the Lagoon to the country seat of His Excellency, called Valentine, where, agreeable to his request, his remains were deposited in their last mansion.

Nearly the same funeral obsequies as took place on the demise of His Excellency Admiral Kikkert, were observed at the Government House during the whole of yesterday, and as that event is of so recent a date, and must, therefore, be still fresh in the memory of the Inhabitants, we think it needless to notice them, or to give the order of procession in detail.

The Government has now devolved upon His Honor Doctor Isaac Johannes Elsevier, the senior civil officer in the colony, who on the evening of the demise of our late governor, was sworn into office, and on the following day was proclaimed as Governor ad-interim, with the customary formalities.

Accounts from the Main state, that four commissioners from the Independents in Cumanacoa lately arrived at Cumana, with offers from the inhabitants of the former place to unite themselves to the Constitutional Monarchy of Spain. The governor of Cumana not being able to give a decisive answer, had dispatched two of them to the head-quarters of General Morillo, to consult with him on the subject.

It is also stated that a suspension of hostilities had taken place between the Spanish troops in the interior of Venezuela and the Independent General Paez; and that mutual civilities had passed between the troops of both parties. It was thought that the forces under Paez would embrace the offers held out to them by Morillo, and join his standard. It is even added that Paez himself was not inimical to the change.

We are told that a late Caracas Gazette contains an account of an attack made by the troops which adhered to Brion after the evacuation of Rio de la Hacha, upon St. Martha, and that they were defeated with very considerable loss. The Gazette in question was read by a gentleman in Puerto Cabello, but as far as we can learn has not reached this island, nor have any further particulars as yet transpired.

By the Ladies Delight we received New York papers to the 28th of June, from which we have given extracts.

His Majesty's brig Mercury, capt. De Quartel, gave convoy to the trade to Puerto Cabello and La Guayra on Tuesday last.

In the Jamaica papers we received last week there is a long and interesting account of all the proceedings of the Independents at Rio de la Hacha, from the day on which they landed there till its evacuation, which was given by a colonel O'Connor, whilst under examination before the Common Council of Kingston. To day we insert a part of this document and in our next we shall give the remainder.

A Spanish schooner called the Nuestro Señor del Pilar, captain Pasqual Martinez, 27 days from Cadiz, bound to Puerto Cabello, with a cargo of wine, brandy, sweet oil, olives, &c. was wrecked in the night of Saturday last on the Isle of Aves. The vessel has been totally lost, but the cargo has in part been saved.—The master, and crew were taken off the wreck by two small vessels which were fishing at the Aves at the time, and have since been conveyed to this island.

FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.

New-York, June 26.—A gentlemen, passenger in the brig Eunice, from Gibraltar, has obligingly furnished us with the following, and also a Madrid paper of the 2d *ult.* which does not contain any news.

" We left Gibraltar the 17th of May up to which time the political affairs of Spain remained in an undisturbed and tranquil state, and which, it was supposed, would continue till the meeting of the Cortes (the beginning of July.) That period was looked forward to with much interest and anxiety, as the commencement of a new course of things, and a thorough destruction of the old system. Nothing had transpired from which a correct conclusion could be drawn, as to the probable course that would be persued towards their Trans-Atlantic possesions. It was, however, generally believed, that the Cortes would make a merit of necessity, and that a most liberal policy would be adopted; which course it was thought would meet with great opposition, as a distinction still existed between the two parties, who were exerting themselves for a change of government —that of Spain being called ' La Santa Insurreccion de España,' and that of South America is termed ' La Criminal Insurreccion de America.'

" The king continues to pursue a course calculated to meet the wishes of the people under the new government. Quiroga and Riego are mentioned, among other conspicuous leaders of the revolution, with great distinction, but as yet they decline his majesty's favors, which caused great jealousy and suspicion.

" Gen. Freyre was in prison at Cadiz, and is to be tried by the Cortes, charged with the horrible massacre at that place. The soldiers, it is said, were to suffer a quinta, that is, every fifth man to be shot.

" The last acounts from the United States' squadron in the Mediterranean, state that they had left Mahon on a cruise, and were expected at Gibraltar about the 20th of May, to await the arrival of com. Bainbridge, who was daily looked for.

June 23.—A terrible accident occurred at the circus in Cadiz on the 3d of May, at a bull fight given for the benefit of the soldiers of Quiroga's army—A wall of the amphitheater, on the side appropriated to the lower orders of the spectators, suddenly gave way, and fell, killing and wounding several hundred persons.

The British brig of war *Wasp*, capt. Carter, 20 days from Jamaica, and 4 from Havanna, anchored off Charleston 17th inst, and landed 100,000 dollars specie. She was to proceed for England on the 19th.

The arrivals at Quebec the present season, up to the 19th inst, have been 291, bringing 2343 settlers.

From a passenger in the schooner *Mary Ann*, arrived yesterday from Havanna, we learn that on the 19th inst, all the American citizens confined in the Moro castle, who had been captured on board of Patriot vessels, were set at liberty by the government. Their number was 28.

Cheap living.—A good dinner may be had in this town every day during the summer of several of the best kinds of sea fish, good wheat bread, potatoes, sauce, and a bottle of sparkling spruce beer, for 6¼ cents.—To wit:

	Cents.
Fish, say 1 lb. of Hallibut or Cod,	2
Bread. ½ lb. of the best sort,	1¼
Potatoes at 20 cts. per bushel	¼
Cooking, sauce, &c.	1¼
I bottle of spruce beer,	1
	6¼

[*Portsmouth Paper*]

FROM A LATE LIVERPOOL PAPER.

Important improvent in navigation.—Some time ago we mentioned in our paper, that captain Williams, of the American ship Albion, had adopted Mr. Bywater's new plan of a correcting the compass; it will be seen by the following letter that it has completely answered the proposed end, and is likely to be of considerable importance to all large ships, having iron knees, *&c. &c.* on board. To enable our readers to form some idea of the principle on which this compass acts, we have to state that it has been ascertained, by the most respectable nautical authority, that in large ships having much iron on board, there is generally in high latitudes about 10 degrees of difference in the bearing of the compass in the binnacle when the ship's head is turned from east to west, though there is little or no difference from the true bearing when the head is north or south. This incorrectness of the ship's compass when her head is east and west, was discovered some time since by captain Flinders, and is now called the deviation of the compass; to ascertain the exact degree of which, the correcting compass is examined once at least in every two hours, and from the result of such examination the ship's course is taken.

The experienco of captain Williams is also important in another point of view besides that of establishing the correctness of Mr. B's plan, for it shows how readily it may be adopted by large ships where it may be wanted, for Mr. B. first supposed it would require an elevation of 20 feet to remove the compass beyond the influence of the iron on board, and half way up the mizenmast was thought a good position; but the experience of capt. W. has proved that a less elevation will answer the purpose equally well, which renders the plan much more easy of adoption.

" Liverpool, (Ship Albion) April 4th.

" Sir—I adopted your plan of the correcting compass on my last voyage to New York and back to this port, and found by placing it about 9 feet abaft the binacle and 6 feet above the deck, that it was uninfluenced by the iron knees *&c.* on board. Sometimes, according to the course steering, it differed from the binacle full one point, whilst at other times they agreed; and I run by it for the Saltees this time in thick weather, without having made the land, and made them very exact, though it differed from the binacle full three quarters of a point; and I am happy to say, that it has been of great service to me, as I could never depend on my compass before.—I am, sir, your humble servant,

" JOHN WILLIAMS."

" To Mr. John Bywater, Navigation-shop, Pool-lane."

STATISTICS OF EUROPE.

From a French Paper.—Europe contains in superfices, 153,550 square geographic mills, of 15 to a degree, or only 1116 of the continental superfices of the whole earth. Its population is estimated at 180 millions and a half; which gives one with another, 1177 inhabitants to each square geographic mile. It should always be remembered, that this population is very unequally divided; for if in the lowest countries, for example, we reckon 4550 inhabitants to a square mile, Russia contains but 447; Sweden 362; and Norway only 118

Europe contains 17 nations; 1st, nations speaking the dialects derived from the Latin language, 61 millions; 2d, Teutonic nations, 64 millions; 3d, Sclavonian, 46 millions; 4th, Celts, 3,720,000; 5th, Tartars, 3,600 000; 6th, Magyars, 5,250 000; 7th, Greeks, 2,100,000; 8th Finns, 1,800,000; 9th, Cammerians, 1,610,000; 10th, Basques, 630,000; 11th, Aroants, 300,000; 12th, Molease, 80 000; 13th, Circassians, 8000; 14th, Samoides, 2,100; 15th, Jews, 2,660,000; 16th, Gipsies, 340,000; and 17th, Armenians, 150,000.

The Roman Catholics are in number about 100 millions; the Protestants of different Communions, about 42 millions; the schismatic Greeks, 32 millions; the Mennonists 240 000; the Methodists, 190 000; the Unitarians, 50,000; the Quakers, 40,000; the Mahometans, 2,630,000; the Jews, 260,000; and the Hernhutters, 40,000.

In classing out each state according to its superfices, its population, its ordinary revenues and the contributive proportion of each individual, towards the public burdens, we find that they should occupy the following order:

Superfices.—1st, Russia; 2d, Sweden; 3d, Austria,; 4th, France; 5th, Turkey; 6th, Spain; 7th, Great Britain; 8th, Prussia; 9th, Germany; 10th, Denmark; 11th, the two Sicilies; 12th, Portugal; 13th, Sardinnia; 14th, the Netherlands; 15th, Switzerland; 16th, the Ecclesiastical states; and 17th, Tuscany, &c.

Population.—1st, Russia; 2d, France; 3d, Austria; 4th, Great Britain; 5th, Germany; 6th, Spain; 7th, Prussia; 8th, Turkey; 9th, the two Sicilies; 10th, the Netherlands; 11th, Sardinnia; 12th, Portugal; 13th, Sweden; 14th, the Ecclesiastical states; 15th, Switzerland; 16th, Denmark; 17th, Tuscany, &c.

Revenue.—1st, Great Britain; 2d, France; 3d, Russia; 4th Austria; 5th, Germany; 6th, the Netherlands; 7th, Prussia; 8th, Spain; 9th; Turkey; 10th Portugal; 11th, the Two Sicilies, 12th, Sardinia; 13th, Sweden; 14th, Denmark; 15th, the Ecclesiastical States; 16th, Tuscany; and 17th, Switzerland &c.

Contributive Portion on each Individual towards the Public Charges.—This last calculation is the most curious. It demonstrates what each individual pays annually one with another,—namely, in England, 52 francs, 17 cents; in the Netherlands, 38f. 5c; in France, 19f. 71c.; in Germany, 16f. 6c; in Russia, 15f. 33c.; in Denmark, 14f 60c.; Portugal, 13f 58c.; in Spain, 17f. 60c.; in Sardinnia, 12f 5c.; in Austria, 11f. 68c.; in the Ecclesiastical states, 9f 40c.; in Sweden, 9f. 31c.; in Tuscany, 9f. 12c.; in Turkey, 9f. 4c.; in the two Sicilies, 7f. 97c.; and in Switzerland, 5f. 47c. This last is the weakest of all the European states.

To the Editor of the Kingston (Jam.) Chronicle.

SIR,—Having seen a paragraph in your paper of yesterday, purporting to be a representation made by me before the Common Council on the distressed state of the men lately arrived from Rio de la Hacha, which statement of your's I find to be incorrect in some points, you will permit me, I have no doubt, to explain myself more fully.

I was called in consequence of a letter I addressed to the Mayor, Alderman, and Common Council, of this city, of which the following is a copy:—

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Kingston.

GENTLEMEN,—The arrival of a great number of Irish troops on your shores, claiming a reception into your city, from the service of the Republic of Columbia, in different vessels, the property of inhabitants of this island, must be an event of some astonishment to you. You, no doubt, look for some explanation on the part of those by whose orders they have been sent.

This unpleasant duty, including all the facts leading to their embarkation from Rio de la Hacha, has been committed to me, which I am prepared to fulfil, and await your pleasure for the purpose.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

FRANCIS BURDETT O'CONNOR

Unless my faculties have failed me very much, I think it evident, from the above letter, on whose part I appeared before the Common Council. The distressed state of the men did not need an advocate. It was apparent to all. Neither did I give any information by which it could be supposed that I was *late* a colonel in the service of the Independents. To a man of reflection, it must seem strange, that an officer who, with several others, had contributed by money paid for commissions, to have a number of men conveyed to a distant country, for the purpose of assisting in its liberation, should be heard vindicating these soldiers for having deserted him and them, at the very crisis when it might be well expected they should see their long protracted hopes in some measure realized (not mine, for I found every thing much better than I expected in a country convulsed at this is), at least their condition, which was pressing, somewhat ameliorated. It is true, that some of the officers who came here from Rio de la Hacha, with the soldiers, have been sent with them because their services were no longer needed, when they had not soldiers to command; but I remain in the service by the invitation of the commander in chief (with two others, who are also here), some of the officers and soldiers of the regiment I commanded having offered to assist in the cause whilst it was undetermined.

The Court of Common Council seemed struck with surprize when, from my relation, it appeared, indeed was evident, that it was not by order of admiral Brion the town was set fire to. Different members put questions to me, which I answered, not on supposition, for I have documents to prove every assertion I made. My narrative was strictly this:—

After entering Rio de la Hacha on the 13th March, we remained until the 22d there, and on that day began our march into the interior, for the purpose of forming a junction with the army of general Urdanetta. We had penetrated as far as El Valle d'Upar, about one hundred and fifty miles, met twice with the enemy, who disputed our entrance into two towns, but they were repulsed. No plunder of any kind was permitted on the march. Our commander in chief, colonel Montilla, paid for every thing we got. We were sometimes better off than at others, according to circumstances. When rum was to be had, on any terms, the soldiers got it, sugar also. We were never one day without provisions.

Arrived at El Valle d'Upar, colonel Montilla learned, by his couriers, that a very strong force was collecting under a man called Sanchez Lima, who was determined to dispute our advance. In the towns through which we passed we had some friends, some enemies. In the neighbourhood of Moreno, about nine leagues from Rio de la Hacha, some supplies coming to us had been cut off. For these reasons, and others of no less moment, colonel Montilla left El Valle d'Upar and began his march towards Rio de la Hacha, with a view of giving the enemy battle in a good position, about half way, at a town called Fonseca. We delayed a few days at Fonseca, the enemy hanging on our rear, at the distance of three or four leagues, not daring to attack us. Whilst at Fonseca despatches arrived from Moreno, where a party of our troops were stationed under the command of colonel Garein, stating that he had been attacked by the enemy, in consequence of the treachery of the native troops he had with him, who, when he was attacked, was the first to fire on him, and was forced to cut his way, with twenty or thirty Irishmen, some of whom he lost, towards Rio de la Hacha.—This determined colonel Montilla to proceed to Rio de la Hacha, and there to wait the enemy. The soldiers were not certain that they were going back all the way, until we left Fonseca, for we had been employed there strengthening our position. When the colonel found that the enemy were not advancing on us, he even determined to go to meet them, but col. Garein's despatch came the same morning.

Whilst the soldiers were in the interior, they had heard from some of their comrades, who had joined them afterwards, that all the dyewood found in Rio de la Hacha, on our entrance there, was sold at Jamaica for sixty thousand dollars, which they began to think and talk of on the march from Fonseca, saying, that now, as they were going back, they would demand their pay.

We arrived at Rio de la Hacha on the 16th of May in good order, and in as good health as when we left it. On the 19th the commanding officers of regiments were sent for to attend at the house of colonel Montilla. This was for the purpose of letting us know, that he had received a letter signed by thirty two officers, complaining of their wants, their situation, and demanding that their case should be taken into consideration, requesting a favourable answer, or that they would be under the necessity of adopting some measures themselves.

The colonel did not think it proper to take any notice of this letter, as he conceived the language, as well as the channel through which it was sent, were unmilitary. He then gave us to read a letter, signed in the name of the soldiers of the Legion, sent to him by one of themselves. This letter complained of their sufferings and wants, and requesting to be sent to a British island. As it was very uncertain, whether this was done with their consent, or even their knowledge, no notice whatever was taken of it. With respect to the officers' letter, all that the colonel could do was to relieve their wants, as far as be could. He accordingly contracted with a merchant of the town for shoes and clothing, for which he paid him by a draught on one of his own family in France.

On the 20th, at about eight o'clock in the morning, the enemy drove in our out posts; the people near that part of the town, being all armed, went out to oppose them, some on horseback, some on foot. The band also, being near the place where the attack was made, marched out, and several officers who were not attached to any regiment. Our troops being quartered at the other extremity of the town, knew nothing of what was going on, except that we heard a very sharp fire. We were all under arms immediately on the square, waiting for orders.—In a very short time we received them—they were for my regiment to march, the others to remain in the square, but one company of the Tirailleurs. When we arrived at the part where the attack was made, all was confusion. The town's people, the band, &c. were driven in, the enemy firing on them from the position before occupied by our out post. I marched my regiment on to where they were firing; as we advanced they retreated, even from the bushes. The others who before had been driven in now began to rally again, and kept near us. We marched on until we came in sight of the enemy's line, about four hundred yards distant. We fired on them; they retreated a little, but halted again. They were posted in front of a thick wood. It was evident they wanted to entice us on, with a view of firing on us from the bushes, where they would be out of danger. By this time we had got a small three pounder into the field, with which we made two or three gaps in their line, and they retreated entirely. They lost eight or nine men; we lost three creols.

We heard no more of Sanchez Lima; and on the 24th colonel Montilla resolved to go out to look for him, and surprise him. Accordingly the drums beat, the bugles sounded, for marching. No attention was paid to them, except by my regiment, which was on its ground.—When this was observed, the colonel was astonished, and gave orders that I should send my men back to their barracks. I went to colonel Montilla, and asked him if he would allow me to go on with my men, as the regiment of Rio de la Hacha, and the marine, were ready to march, and that I would take all responsibility on myself. I told him the officers and men of my regiment wished to march, rather than be dismissed. My request was not complied with; but the commanding officers of regiments were called on to meet at the colonel's house. He there asked us our advice, the meaning of what had happened, and told us to suggest some plan that would make the soldiers contented. We all knew the cause of the discontent. There were as many plans suggested as heads. The assembly broke up on the colonel saying that he would go himself to the barracks of these men, and endeavour to find out what they were about. The two regiments that would not turn out were formed in their barracks. The moment they were asked the meaning of their conduct, they, without reserve, declared, that until they were paid the bounty that had been promised them, and their pay, they would not march an inch out of the town. They were then told that it was impossible to give them money, not having any; but that there was no doubt, if we got in communication with any army of the interior, they would not be long without; that they had the President's acknowledgment of all the promises made to them by the person who raised them, (though it was without the President's knowledge that the troops had been levied in Ireland and sent here), sent from Angostura, signed by the President himself. Upon being asked what they would do under these circumstances, they all cried out that they wished to be sent to Jamaica, and go into the British service, where they would be paid. The colonel finding that this was their determination, asked them if they would even do the duty of the garrison until he could have them conveyed there, which they assented to.

On going to the other regiment (the Tirailleurs), the colonel found them of the very same inclination. The affair had been arranged among them. He did not think it necessary to go to the barracks of my regiment; but told me to thank them in his name for their good conduct, of which he hoped before long to make honorable mention to the President, though sorry am I to think that this compliment was in part thrown away, the most of the men having suffered themselves to be corrupted by the others.—*To be continued.*

An Act supplementary to an act entitled, "An act concerning Navigation"

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that, from and after the 30th day of September next, the ports of the United States shall be and remain closed against every vessel owned wholly or in part by a subject of his Britannic majesty, coming or arriving by sea from any port or place in the province of Lower Canada, or coming from any port or place in the province of New Brunswick, the province of Nova Scotia, the islands of Newfoundland, St. Johns, or cape Breton, or the dependendencies of any of them, the island Bermuda, the Bahama islands, the islands called Caicos, or the dependencies of any of them, or from any other port or place in any island, colony, territory or possession, under the dominion of Great Britain in the West Indies, or on the continent of America, south of the southern boundary of the United States, and not included within the act to which this act is supplementary. And every such vessel, so excluded from the ports of the United States, that shall enter, or attempt to enter, the same, in violation of this act, shall, with her tackle, apparel and furniture together with the cargo on board such vessel, be forfeited to the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that, from and after the thirtieth day of September next the owner, consignee, or agent, of every vessel owned wholly or in part by a subject or subjects of his Britannic majesty, which shall have been duly entered in any port of the United States, and on board of which shall have been there laden, for exportation, any article or articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the United States, other than provisions and sea stores, necessary for the voyage, shall before such vessel shall have been cleared outward at the custom house, give bond, in a sum double the value of such articles or articles, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the collector, that the article or articles so loaded on board such vessel, for exportation, shall be landed in some port or place other than a port or place in any province, island, colony, territory, or possession, belonging to his Britannic majesty, that is mentioned or described in this act, or in the act to which this act is supplementary. And every such vessel that shall sail, or attempt to sail, from any port of the U. States, without having complied with the provisions aforesaid, giving bond as aforesaid, shall, with her tackle, apparel and furniture, together with the article or articles aforesaid, laden on board the same as aforesaid, be forfeited to the U. States. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed so as to violate any provision of the convention to regulate commerce between the territories of the United States, and of his Britannic majesty, signed the third day of July one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted that from and after the thirtieth day of September next, no goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be imported into the United States of America from the province of Nova Scotia, the province of New Brunswick, the islands of cape Breton, St. Johns, Newfoundland, or their respective dependencies, from the Bermuda island, the Bahama islands, the islands called Caicos, or either or any of the aforesaid possessions, islands or places, or from any other province, possession plantation, island or place, under the dominion of Great Britain in the West Indies, or on the continent of America, south of the southern boundaries of the United States, except only such goods, wares and merchandise as are truly and wholly of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the province, colony, plantation, island possession, or place aforesaid, where the same shall be laden, and from whence such goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be directly imported into the United States; and all goods, wares, and merchandise, imported, or attempted to be imported, into the United State of America, contrary to the provisions of this act, together with the vessel on board of which the same shell be laden, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, shall be forfeited to the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, that the form of the bond aforesaid shall be prescribed, and the same shall be discharged, and all penalties and forfeitures, incurred under this act, shall be sued for, recovered, distributed, and accounted for, and the same may be mitigated or remitted, in the manner and according to the provisions, of the act to which this act is supplementary:

Washington, May 15, 1820—Approved:

JAMES MONROE.

An additional tonnage duty has also been laid upon all French vessels entering the ports of the U. S., which will take effect after the 1st day of July next.